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THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1897. NO. 28

FOR AND AGAINST A CONFERENCE.

A SYMPOSIUM OF OPINIONS FROM LEADING POPULISTS AS TO THE WISDOM OF SUCH A COURSE.

THE CAUCASIAN publishes below a letter from Hon. A. J. Streeter, late candidate of the Union-Labor party for President. Since the organization of the Peoples Party he has been an ardent Populist. He was also a greenbacker and follower of Peter Cooper. His experience has been long and wide. Every Populist should weigh the wisdom of his words.

We also publish below several articles from leading Populists on the same subject, clipped from a symposium published by the Non-Conformist last week.

Hon. A. J. Streeter,
(Candidate for President of the Union-Labor Party, 1888.)

NEW WINDSOR, Ill.,
May 11, 1897.

SENATOR BUTLER, Chairman Populist party, Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir: I think you acted wisely in not not calling a conference of the Populist party, as requested to do by the so-called middle-of-the-road Populists. This dissatisfied element is still unhappy, and in fact they have been troubled that way ever since they split off from the majority at the St. Louis convention.

Now, since you did not call a conference for them as requested, they are pleased to call one for themselves. Let them have it; throw no obstacles in their way. For the most part they are honest and mean well. They say the purpose of the conference will be to re-organize and harmonize the party.

In this commendable desire they will be disappointed. Because the temper of the dissatisfied element who want the conference is not in condition to harmonize with the majority at this time. And I believe that the result of such conference would be bad, would widen the breach, and do more harm than good.

The only way to make the conference to be held in Nashville July 4th, harmonious is for the majority to stay away from it. This I advise to be done, and hope you, Mr. Chairman, will approve of it.

Such policy, I am satisfied, would be satisfactory to many of the leaders now working up the convention.

Among them, I might mention Paul Vandervoort, who over his own signature, in a late number of the Chicago Sentinel, speaking of delegates to the Nashville convention, says: "They must see that none but true Populists are elected as delegates to that convention. Let the motto that no fusion conspirator need apply." Do such words breathe a spirit of harmony? I think not. Now take my case as a sample. I have worked to educate the people and to maintain the principles of the Populist party since the days of Peter Cooper, was in the convention that nominated him for President and voted for him at the election. Have been working for the cause ever since; been used as a candidate when wanted and spent my money freely. Finally I went to the St. Louis convention, acted on my best judgment for the good of the cause—helped to nominate W. J. Bryan and voted for him for President. Thousands more did the same, who are now called "fusion conspirators who need not apply" for a seat in the conference. Is this the way to harmonize? No! But will make wider the breach. We who voted for Bryan did so conscientiously, and so far as I am concerned will not bend my knee before the radical element to gain their favor, nor go to their conference where I might be a disturbing element. Let the minority meet and enjoy sweet harmony.

"Cyclone" Davis, of Texas, sees how inopportune and ill-advised the conference may be. In his paper he says: "If Watson and the middle-of-the-road faction succeeded in having a conference over Butler and the committee's protest and cut loose from Butler and the rest, the party will be split with only one Congressman, Howard, on our side, leaving twenty-one on the other, with all of the Senators, Governors, and other officers in the Northwest together with most of their people on the other side. Two thirds of the reform papers will likely be on the other side. We in the South will be left as a struggling band at the mercy of a brutal Democratic machine. This must not be."

Evidently, then, Cyclone Davis, whom I regard as one of the ablest leaders and managers in the party, regards the call now under consideration unwise, ill advised and under the hot and indiscreet methods of those now pushing it to the front, it may be an irreparable blunder. Again I thank you for what you have done and approve your policy in this unpleasant business.

Dr. C. F. Taylor,
Editor of the Medical World, Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor Nonconformist: My Dear Sir: In reply to your request I will say that conferences among reformers are always desirable. I grasp every opportunity to confer with fellow-Populists from all parts of the country when they happen to be in this city. I often confer with our distant leaders by mail and we very frequently have local conferences here. My voice has always been for helpful conferences among ourselves which may lead to more efficient extension of our ideas and principles among those who are not yet converted.

But the proposed conference at Nashville, on July 4th, is of an entirely different kind. The animus of it seems to be to criticise the conduct of the last campaign. Looking backward is unprofitable. It also seems to be the purpose of those leading this movement to determine our action for 1900. Considering the rapidity of changes during these closing years of the century I think it very unwise to say now what we will do or what we will not do so far ahead as 1900. As for myself, I intend to do what seems right then. I do not consider myself or anyone else capable of deciding now what will be right then. As Hon. J. Ed. Leslie, of McKeesport, Pa., (our State Chairman) recently wrote me, "I don't think we should shout from the house-tops what we should do in 1900. Keep educating, and adapt ourselves to the conditions that arise." This is my sentiment exactly.

It seems that this proposed delegate conference will endeavor to supplant the regular Peoples Party organization in party authority. Whatever that conference may do will be considered authority by those identified with it and in sympathy with it. Those not identified with it, and those who deem such a conference unwise, will continue to consider the action of the St. Louis convention the highest party authority. This will lead to an inevitable and unnecessary split. While local and informal conferences may be very helpful, and should be encouraged, the proposed National Delegate Conference at Nashville, July 4th, is a threatening danger to our party integrity. I hope that those who have been instrumental in proposing it will prudently drop it.

Ex-Senator Peffer,
Editor of the Advocate, Topeka, Kan.]

Editor Nonconformist: There ought not to be any objection to the proposed conference at Nashville. The right of peaceful assembly is a right that free men will never surrender. In the multitude of the counsellors is safety. And if the Peoples Party is worth saving, it would seem that no harm can come from a conference among its friends. It is nonsense to charge as the party's enemies such of its members as meet to consider means best calculated to preserve its integrity. But the conference will have no authority to act or speak for the party. That authority was conferred, by the last National convention, on a committee, and the committee has not called or authorized this conference; hence, while the conference is in every way lawful and may work good results, it can represent only the persons then and there assembled.

Hon. John Davis,
Formerly Populist Member of Congress, Fifth Kan. District.]

I see by the papers that some super-holy men, styling themselves "Middle-of-the-road Populists," have issued a call for a conference, or conspiracy, or something of that sort, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on July 4th, 1897. Nobody objects, probably, at first sight, to that if things were as they seem. But are they? Let us see.

(1) These superlatively holy men desire to use the Populist organization to forward their schemes, and to give them respectable standing with the common people. I do not think that that is right. It is taking our lightning to illustrate their thunder. It is theft. The last Populist National convention thoroughly organized the party for official action, by the election of officers to perform official acts, to direct the action of local organizations, and to call conventions, conferences and meetings of a national character.

(2) The Populist National officers are supreme in their sphere of action, under the laws and instructions of the party. They should not obey the commands of any other organization, no matter how bright and dazzling the livery it wears or the name it bears. And, in my judgment, Chairman Butler has shown both his wisdom and patriotism in refusing to call this conference on demand of a self-constituted clique, which is striving to become a rival and hostile organization.

(3) Some of the backers of the movement bear names that have not been forgotten since the services they rendered the Republican party in the campaign of 1896. Take the name of Vandervoort, for example. His meetings in Kansas last fall were attended mostly by Republicans. And, in every way Republicans showed themselves delighted with services he rendered them. If they did not pay him, he was, evidently, unjustly treated. Then take the case of Watson. Vandervoort and his co-workers were uproarious for Tom Watson. And, so were the Republicans with lip praise. Anything to divide the Pops, seemed the spontaneous policy of the entire crowd. Watson's politics were mainly personal, against Sewall and for Watson. Sewall was a banker. That was bad. We all felt it to be so. Watson's chief political companion and political advisor, was the president of the Brunswick National bank, Georgia. That, of course, was not bad. Who ever said so? Nobody. Why? Because most men are broader and more liberal-minded than Mr. Watson. Messrs. Washington, Jefferson, Henry, et al, were slave holders, yet they earnestly contended for the rights of mankind. This proves that a man's principles and patriotism may sometimes reach out beyond his direct personal interests. Mr. Watson, no doubt, will admit that even a bank president may sometimes be patriotic and trustworth; for example, Mr. Reed, of Brunswick, Ga. Then, if the bank president, why not the stockholder, sometimes.

In my opinion, Mr. Watson is not broad and liberal enough for a safe political leader. And, the other fellow, in my opinion is unsafe and unreliable. The Nashville conference, in my judgment, is a conspiracy against the Populist party in the interest of our enemies. And my belief is positive that all good Populists should avoid taking part in it.

THE STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

A Commencement Which Constitutes a Historical Incident—Some of The Incidents.

The commencement exercises of the State Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro were held last week, and were of such value and interest as to almost constitute an historical incident. This institution has grown to be an honor to the State that stands second to none. It is to be regretted that limited space does not permit us to give, in detail, a report of the proceedings.

Among matters of interest was a memorial exercise in honor of Hon. S. M. Finger, late Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Col. J. S. Carr, the wealthy and liberal philanthropist of Durham, delivered a splendid oration on Dorothea Dix, the woman who made herself famous by great work, especially in the matter of securing State care for the insane.

Among the many interesting incidents was the presentation to the school by Miss Rogers, in behalf of the Sophomore class, of a beautiful silk flag of North Carolina. President McIver accepted the token in a characteristically graceful speech.

A spontaneous and beautiful surprise was added to the exercises by a medal presented by Rev. J. L. M. Curry at the end of his scholarly address. He announced his intention without the slightest fore-knowledge on the part of President McIver. It was to bestow the medal upon the young woman who had been the most faithful in her duties and who had made the greatest sacrifice in order to procure her education. He asked Dr. McIver to designate some one to whom he should give it. Although Dr. McIver had not the slightest intimation of this, he unhesitatingly announced that in his opinion, Miss Phoebe Pegram, of Surry county, deserved it.

The long and hearty applause of the students showed it to be most worthily bestowed. Dr. Curry then presented the medal in a short speech, full of splendid advice.

Dr. McIver then arose and said that so far as he knew, Miss Pegram had never, during her entire stay at school, failed to do, or at least faithfully attempt to do, her duty.

On Tuesday the exercises were richly interesting. The programme for the day was:

Annual address, Mr. Walter H. Page, of the Atlantic Monthly. Subject—"The Forgotten Man."

Awarding Diplomas, by President McIver.

Presentation of Bibles, by Rev. L. W. Crawford, D. D.

Presentation of Constitutions, by Governor Daniel L. Russell.

8:30 p. m.—Entertainment by the Adelphian and Cornelian Literary Societies.

President Charles D. McIver's address to the graduating class, in presenting the diplomas, was one of the best things of the commencement. It was impressive and gave a serious and solemn view of life.

Governor Russell called Mr. Page's oration "A great speech," and praised him for his boldness and truthfulness.

The Governor rang out strongly for public education for men and women alike. His preface to his remarks in presenting the constitutions was happy and witty.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Tuesday evening, May 18th, was the time set apart for the exercises of the graduating class. The class of '97 numbers twenty-three. All are strong, intelligent young women, and will help the State in its onward march of progress. The members of the class and subjects of their theses, are as follows:

Minnie Frances Barbee, Durham county ..... "Unheralded Pataiotism.
Harriet Morehead Berry, Orange county ..... "The Jingle of a Guinea"
Nellie Ashburn Bond, Bertie county, ... "The State's Greatest Need.
Irma Carraway, Guilford county. "Ring Out the Darkness of the Land."
Mary Faison DeVane, New Hanover county ..... "Ideals of Womanhood."
Bertha May Donnelly, Mecklenburg county ..... "The Duty of the Class of '97 to the State."
Iola Vance Exum, Greene county, ... "Pennyroyal Etchings."
Frances Margaret Eskridge, Cleveland county ..... "Perhaps It May Turn Out a Song, Perhaps Turn Out a Sermon."
Celestia Jones Gill, Vance county, ... "The Old Woman."
Emily Gregory, Guilford county ..... "Imagination, a Formative Influence on Character."
Annie Royal Hankins, New Hanover county ..... "Elementary Science in Elementary Schools."
Francis Lois Hill, Carbarrus county ..... "The Modern Soldier."
Fannie Louise Harris, Mecklenburg county ..... "Relation of Myths to Life."
Lyda Howard Humber, Moore county .... "Philosophy of Sin in Macbeth."
Mary Best Jones, Wayne county ..... "The Kindergarten Uplifts the World."
Sabrella James, Sampson county ..... "Unconscious Tuition."
Madge Francis Little, Anson county .... "Yesterday and To day."
Martha Livermon, Bertie county .... "Parsons in Literature."
Bessie Rouse, Lenoir county ..... "The Queen of the Antilles."
Mary Cheves West, Buncombe county .... "Poets and Poetry of the South."

Shorter Wars.

Boston Advertiser.]

Since 1865, with the general introduction of the telegraph, the electric cable, and the modern system of railways, war has become a matter of a few months at most. In 1866 Prussia defeated Austria in seven weeks. Prussia defeated France in about two months. The war between Russia and Turkey began in April, 1877, and was practically finished by the close of that year. The war between China and Japan began about midsummer, 1894, and ended in March, 1895. The present war between Turkey and Greece seems to be practically ended in about four weeks from the outbreak of formal hostilities. It seems to be shown by experience that two important civilized nations in these days of telegraph and railway cannot conduct wars for any length of time unless the contending countries are separated by the ocean or some other natural barrier.

A NOTE TO GO TO SPAIN.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN TO SECURE INDEPENDENCE FOR CUBA.

He Waits For Mr. Calhoun's Report and Will Then Ask That Cuba be Allowed to Purchase Her Freedom From The Spanish.

The President's policy in regard to Cuba has been determined upon.

As soon as Commissioner Calhoun's report of the condition of affairs in the island is received, which will be in about three weeks, unless he has received orders to delay it until after the tariff bill has been passed, and if it confirms the statements made in the reports of Consel General Lee, the President will address a note to the Spanish government suggesting that Cuba be allowed to purchase her independence. The note will be friendly in its tone, but will be emphatic in expressing the President's opinion of the best solution of the difficulty.

If Spain should refuse to entertain the proposition, the President is fully determined to take more radical steps, even to the extent of declaring intervention. He has discussed this matter with several of his friends and advisers and would have taken more positive action ere this but for the appeal of Senator Hanna that recognition of the Cuban question by the administration would be disastrous to the commercial and financial world. The petition received by the Secretary of State from the leading commercial houses of the great cities, however, has made it apparent to the President that peace upon the island is desired as the first step toward restoring a paralyzed commerce, and he will undoubtedly give the petition his careful consideration. There may be no further action until Mr. Calhoun's report is received, but at that time some action on the part of the President looking to the independence of Cuba through purchase or otherwise is as certain as fate.

There will be no consideration of the tariff bill in the Senate until there has been a vote on the resolution recognizing the belligerency of Cuba. Notice to this effect will be served upon Senator Aldrich when he returns.

This is the most interesting as well as the most important of the actual developments in the Cuban situation yesterday. Besides this fact, the events of yesterday included another meeting of the Cabinet on the Cuban question and an afternoon of the livelist debate that has been heard in the Senate this sessionsion. The principal speech was made by Senator Mason, of Illinois, and his remarks were of a character to excite the immense crowds in the galleries and upon the floor to a manifestation of the most enthusiastic applause. He made a most eloquent plea for Cuba, and at times was thrillingly eloquent. That he caused laughter by side remarks more humorous than dignified is true; but this was more than atoned for by his earnestness and his sincerity.

His speech had the effect, if it had nothing else, of bringing the Cuban situation in the Senate to a climax. Senator Morgan's belligerency resolution is now the regular order of business in the Senate, from which position it cannot be displaced except by a majority vote. It has been supposed that the resolution would be out of the way before next Monday, at which time the tariff bill is scheduled for consideration, but it is now quite evident that the Senators who are classified as Spanish sympathizers do not propose to reach a vote thus speedily. Consequently, when Monday arrives and the Cuban resolution is laid before the Senate at 2 o'clock, there will be a clash between it and the tariff bill. The latter could, of course, be taken up by unanimous consent, but this will not be given. There will be a yea and nay vote.

THE TARIFF BILL WILL BE SHELVED.

The possible result of that vote was a matter of much comment among the Senators yesterday. If the Democrats, the Populists and the Silver Republicans vote solidly against taking up the tariff bill the latter will temporarily be sidetracked and Cuba will remain at the front. Speaking as a Populist, Senator Butler of North Carolina, said yesterday that he believed all the members of his party would rather see something done for Cuba than vote to take up the tariff bill, while Senator Mantle, one of the silver Republicans, said that he for one was tired of seeing a few Senators hold up the Senate to prevent a vote and therefore he would stand by the Cuban resolution. "Every one knows," said he, "that the Cuban resolution will not get more than half a dozen negative votes, and it is these half dozen Senators who are preventing a vote. I shall be in favor of keeping the Cuban resolution before the Senate until we get a vote." Other silver Repnblicans spoke in the same strain. Senator Lodge and Senator Gallinger are two straight out Republicans who believe that a vote on the Cuban resolution will come before the consideration of the tariff bill. Sonator Gallinger told Senator Hoar, in the course of the debate yesterday afternoon, that the non disposition of the Cuban matter would work to the disadvantage of the tariff bill. Senator Mason takes even a more radical ground. "I intend to have a vote on this question," he said yesterday in his speech, "if it takes all summer," and he positively announced earlier in the day that as between Cuba and the tariff he would vote for the former.

KISSES.

Men scorn to kiss among themselves,
And scarce would kiss a brother;
But women want to kiss so bad,
They kiss and kiss each other.

(THE OTHER SIDE.)

Men do not kiss among themselves,
And it's wise that they refrain;
The bitter dose would vex them so,
They would never kiss again.

As sometimes on poor woman's lip
Is applied this nauseous lotion,
We have to kiss among ourselves
As a counteracting portion.

THE WOMAN'S EXPOSITION.

The Finest Art Exhibit Ever Shown South—Some Notes of One of The Greatest Successes on Record in The State.

Special to The Caucasian.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May '97.—The Women's Exposition of the Carolinas was formally opened at Charlotte on the evening of the 11th, with an address by Mrs Cotton, one of North Carolina's representative daughters. The building was well filled and a few nights later, when the Mexican band filled an engagement, there were at least 500 people turned away from the building.

The Art exhibit is one of the finest ever shown South, and is altogether too much for picture lovers to undertake to see in a single visit. The pictures number something over 300, almost all of which are exposed for sale at prices ranging from $2,000 down, some very pretty water colors being shown for a few dollars. The refining influence of fine paintings cannot be overestimated and our readers will do well to see this exhibit of rare painting.

THE MUSEUM.

A stroll through the Museum which is placed on the same floor as the Art Department, will be time well spent for all interested in curios and obsolete objects, historical relics etc. It were impossible in this short space to outline in a comprehensive manner the great number of objects on exhibition, all representing unfamiliar objects of use or else connected in some way with historical happenings and their associations.

The Bunker Historical Society sends, through their historian, Mr. R. L. Reed, of South Acton, Massachussetts, a most interesting and valuable collection, while from the Old North State University comes the famous death mask of Napoleon, valued at $30,000, and other rare relics.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT.

The Industrial exhibits to be found installed on the first floor of the building cover a floor space of about 9,570 square feet.

It is far more extensive than the management intended, and will be a surprise to visitors because of its completeness. It is here that the 700 light plant is placed, which furnishes light for the building and court. The dynamo is directly connected to a 60-horse power ideal engine of peculiar beauty.

Gingham, sheeting and towel looms will be kept in operation, as will also stocking, banding and clothes line machines.

All the printing of the Exposition will be done in this department, where two presses will be kept in operation.

The machinery exhibit is placed in the centre, and the electrical illuminations are scattered throughout the building. The exhibits by local merchants are the finest ever shown in the Carolinas.

All kinds of goods are exposed for sale at less than usual prices. Entertainments are provided almost nightly.

SUPPOSE THIS FELLOW WAS A POOR MAN!

One Representative of the Sugar Trust Behind the Bars—He Doesn't Mind It, But Regrets the Loss of His "Constitutional."

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Elverton R. Chapman, the recalcitrant sugar trust witness, who refused to answer the Senate committee's questions as to whether he had acted as a broker for any Senators in speculations in sugar, occupies a cell at the jail tonight, and he will continue therein for 25 days.

Chapman surrendered himself to United States Marshal Wilson at 4 o'clock today, in accordance with an understanding previously reached. The commitment papers were given Deputy Marshal Cook, who, in a private carriage, escorted the broker, who was accompanied by Attorneys Wilson and Dittenhoffer, and Broker McCartney, to the district attorney's office. There Mr. Chapman met the warden and soon took possession of his cell. He was very cheerful, and inclined to be jocular. He said he felt no anxiety whatever, save as to the loss of his daily "constitutional" for he is an enthusiastic pedestrian. Two cells have been assigned him, one for sleeping purposes and the other as a sitting and office room. Rugs cover the floors and a table, brass bedstead, chiffonier and several chairs adorn the cells, but no luxurious curtains hang over the iron bars, nor do decorations set off the walls. He will, however, have plenty of reading and writing materials to busy himself with, and the calls of friends to entertain him during the visiting hours. Mr. Chapman was much surprised at the cleanliness of the institution. The jail will furnish him his ordinary fare, while soup and fancy dishes, served by a private waiter, will be sent him from a hotel. Mr. Chapman's lodgment in the jail releases his bondsman, Louis Y. Davis, of this city, who furnished $1,000 bail. His sentence is for thirty days, which with the rebate for "good behavior" makes an actual period of 25 days.

ANOTHER WASH OF THAT WAVE.

One of the Largest Wholesale Houses in the State Assigns.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 19 — R. M. Nimocks, one of the leading wholesale and retail naval stores merchants in this State, who is largely interested in business enterprises in this and other Southern States, assigned today to W. L. Cook. His preferences amount to $68,750. Other liabilities cannot yet be estimated. The assets are about $100,000. Mr. Nimocks assigns the cause of his failure to the long continued financial depression and inability to realize money except at ruinous rates on his property. His largest creditor is the Bank of Fayetteville. Their claims amount to $15,050, which is amply secured by mortgages and collaterals.

Pulmonary consumption, in its early stages, may be checked by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops the distressing cough, soothes irritation of the throat and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation.

A GREAT EVIL--THE REMEDY.

AN ILLUSTRAUION OF HOW LAWS ARE FREQUENTLY RUSHED THROUGH.

How The Mill Grinds—And How Schemers Take Advantage of The Rush—Some Suggestions That Would Remedy The Trouble.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly is a member of the present State Legislature of Minnesota. He describes in his paper the Representative, a great evil that is a curse to every State Legislature that has not yet had the wisdom to change their legislative systems. When Marion Butler was a member of the State Senate in 1891 he introduced a comprehensive measure that would have made it possible for a Legislature to give proper deliberation to important questions. Read Donnelly's description of the evil:

"The Senate law mill is in working order. It ground out thirty bills in two hours, from 4 to 6 o'clock last evening, at the rate of one in four minutes. It was 'touch, bang and she's a law.'

"Up to yesterday morning only about 150 bills of this session, out of about 1,800 introduced, had become laws. But in the morning the Senate yesterday passed twenty-two bills, not to mention those killed and the raft of other business on hand, and in the last two hours of the afternoon thirty more bills were taken from the calendar and passed. The Senate, in other words, passed fifty-two bills in one day, as gainst 150 bills that were made laws by the legislature from January 1 to April 17. At this rate, heaven only knows what laws may be turned out between Monday morning and Tuesday midnight, when the law making ends.

"The innocent reader wants to know, are all of these bills which go through at the rate of one in four minutes carefully read and considered? Are they discussed? Are their constitutionality and expediency and necessity to public welfare weighed in statesmanlike style?

"Perhaps the best answer is to present a list of the measures passed and the method of passing. The reader will be able to judge for himself as to the amount of deliberation invested in the law-making process when he reflects that the passage of a bill is supposed to involve the following process: First reading of the bill, which may consist of one to a dozen folio pages; second, discussion; third, roll call of the house, which is then supposed to be verified, and a second call of absentees; fourth, counting of the vote by the clerk and announcement of the result by the chair.

"Immagine thirty laws made by the above process between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, after a hard day's grind.

"I don't see how they can read thirty bills in two hours, let alone pass upon them," the innocent reader again remarks, Well, there is reading and reading. Sometimes, the reader gets through a bill and sometimes through a paragraph or a sentence or two. Old slow-coach States down East may take time. But that will not do with the aggressive West. We do things up ship-shape here. We do. We can grind out more statutes in two hours than the taxpayers who pay the bills can read in two days. Fifty-two laws in a day is a small record compared with what may be done to-morrow and next day, when the last whirl comes. Things will whiz at double speed to-morrow and the bill that gets four minutes' time will be a daisy."

Who profits by this state of things? The corporations, the rings the plunderers of the people, the lobbyists, the knaves. Who pays for it all? By one act passed by the present legislature, the taxpayers may be robbed of enough money to keep the legislature in continual session for a year."

The remedy for all this is simple. The local legislation that makes up the great majority of the bills introduced and which take the larger part of the time by members, should never come to the legislature at all. It should be attended to by the county commissioners of each county. Why should a legislature be called upon to incorporate churches and school houses, to prevent fast driving over some bridge, or to regulate the hunting or fishing seasons in a certain county. If this and all similar local legislation were turned over to the county commissioners there would be three or five men to pass upon the matter. They are as equally familliar with questions and equally as competent as the one man sent to the legislature. Besides, if there is any division among the people in a given locality as to the wisdom or necessity of a proposed measure of local legislation, they can all go to the county seat and both sides be heard by the county commissioners. The men who are sent to the legislature pledged to secure certain local legislation too often gives all his time to such matters, while the important matters of State legislation are neglected, and the corporations push through their jobs which the members don't find out till after they have gone home.

Another remedy would be to have a general law prescribing the privileges that corporations may get in their charters, and then force them all to come under the same general terms. This would keep corporations from coming to the legislature and corrupting it or fooling it into giving them special and unusual privileges. They would all be forced to go before the Secretary of State and there get a charter according to the terms of a general law that would apply to all corporations of their kind. We have such a law now on the statute books but the legislature suspends it by not observing it. To make this last reform effective a constitutional amendment would be necessary. The first reform can be secured by act of the legislature.

The measure introduced by Senator Butler in 1891 covered this point, but his time was so engrossed in pressing the Railroad Commission law, fighting the Petersburgh charter and in trying to force the Atlantic Coast Line to pay taxes on its vast property, that he did not have time to press this important reform.

GOV. RUSSELL TO AN EDITOR

The State Executive Gives The Newspaper Man Some Information—And Then The Newspaper Keeps Mum.

Some weeks ago the North Carolina Christian Advocate commented on the "99 year lease" in such a manner as to indicate that that paper leaned to the position of the Southern Railway on the lease question. Governor Russell saw the comment and then wrote the editor a letter with a request that he would publish it. Nothing was heard from the editor for some days. After a lapse of time he was asked about the Governor's letter. His reply, in substance, was that it had not been published because it was not the policy of the paper to deal with such matters as the letter referred to. This was a peculiar reply—a reply of course which the editor of the Advocate had a perfect right to make—but nevertheless peculiar; for the paper assumed the right to "deal with such matters" when it ADVOCATED THE CLAIMS of a big monopoly, but could not assume that right when a presentation of facts UNFAVORABLE to the monopoly was involved. The Governor's letter was as follows:

RALEIGH, March, 29, 1897.

To the Editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate, Greensboro, N. C.,

DEAR SIR:—When a paper like yours, representing a high moral standard takes a position against the material interests of the State and puts its opposition on moral grounds, I am disposed to ask that you listen to a reply in behalf of the people of the State. The substance of your contention is that the State like an individual, owns most of the North Carolina Railroad and that the State leased it to the Southern, and having done so it has no right now to say that it has made a bad bargain and seek to annul the contract.

Please bear in mind that the State did not make any contract with the Southern Railroad; the contract of the lease was made by the North Carolina Railroad Company. But it is true that the State stock was voted for the lease. The State can only act through agents. Now the State contends that its agents and the Southern were guilty of FRAUD in this transaction, that its agents acted negligently and wantonly in performing their trust, that they permitted themselves to be grossly imposed upon by misrepresentations and false pretenses of the Southern Railroad Company; that they made a contract which was void in law because it was not authorized BY THEIR PRINCIPAL, the State; that they exceeded the delegation of power intrusted to them by their principal, the State and made an alienation of its property without its authority. Now, all that the State asks is that it shall be permitted to make these allegations in its own courts and to join an issue with the Southern Railroad Company to be tried and determined just like any ordinary controversy between ordinary persons. This is all that the State is asking and this is just what the Southern Railroad Company is trying to prevent.

Now, will you please put yourself in the position of the State. Suppose yourself to be the owner of a piece of property and that you had delegated to an agent authority to manage it, but no authority to sell it; and that without your authority this agent does sell it and sells it secretly, and keeps off bidders and is guilty of questionable and apparently fraudulent conduct in making the sale and negligently suffers himself to be imposed upon by the purchaser and conveys away your property for a grossly inadequate consideration. Will you please tell me where is the moral wrong in your coming into the courts of your country and seeking relief by rescinding the contract of your agent? This is all that the State is asking,—simply the poor privilege of suing for an alleged right. If the Southern Railroad Company is innocent and these allegations are not true, why does it try to avoid the issue and the trial in our own courts?

Why does it try to get the State in a Federal Equity Court where a jury trial is denied and where the Judges, with now and then an exception, are notoriously the partisans of plutocracy—a court which at the demand of imperial railroad power has actually committed the monumental outrage of enjoining railroads from cutting rates and thus denied to the people the benefit of competition among common carriers.

If the State's agents had the right to make the ninety-nine year lease, which is equivalent to a sale, then the courts will so decide and the title of the Southern will be perfected; but in order to avoid this issue and this trial, they seek to deprive us of the right even to pray for relief, and laugh at our calamities which they have wrought and mock at our misfortunes as from their bad eminence they look down upon the depleted form of a defrauded and prostrate State.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

WILLING—SHOTT.

A Mr. Shott and a Mr. Willing fought a duel in which both were wounded. This circumstance gave rise to the following lines:

Shott and Willing did engage
In duel fierce and hot;
Shott shot Willing willingly,
And Willing he shot Shott.

The shot Shott shot made Willing quite
A spectacle to see,
While Willing's willing shot went right
Through Shott's anatomy.

It is a fortunate day for a man when he first discovers the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood-purifier. With this medicine, he knows he has found a remedy upon which he may rely, and that his life-long malady is at last conquered. Has cured others, will cure you.

RULE OF MONOPOLY.

NO DESPOTISM WORSE THAN THAT OF PLUTOCRACY.

It Must be Broken and Power Restored to the People—Henry L. Gant Issues Some Good Advice to Our Tax-payers—Municipal Ownership.

It is idle to talk of taxing the people prosperous. It is the quintessence of folly to talk of making the foreigner pay the revenue through a tariff with which to pay the running expenses of the government. No one, but political demagogues and arrant fools will waste any time discussing these questions. Then what is the trouble, and what the remedy? The trouble is that the people do not rule. The syndicates and trusts run the government to suit their interests. Ninety-five per cent. of the people are robbed of the greater portion of what they produce by rent, usury and what great thieves are pleased to call profits. The coal fields and the oil wells of the country are monopolized by syndicates and trusts, and private enterprise is shut out. This enables the trusts to make great profits on these products, or rather, to remorselessly plunder the people. The land is fast passing into the control of monopolies. Already great tracts are owned by syndicates and many thousands of people are robbed by rent. There are many other trusts and monopolies which are daily robbing the people. The result is that the wealth of the country is accumulating into the hands of a few and the highways are filled with tramps, the jails are gorged with criminals, the insane asylums packed with the insane, the alm-houses are overflowing with helpless paupers and the life of the great Western republic is in great peril.

The lines of transportation and communication have always aided and fostered the other great trusts and corporations. Rockefeller could never have monopolized the coal oil but for the railroads. He not only got cheap rates for his oil, but the railroads charged all other oil dealers excessive rates and a part of that excess went to Rockefeller; thus he could make money if he did not sell a gallon of his oil. The failure of the United Press has given an object lesson on private ownership of the lines of communication. It cost the New York Journal $225,000 to get a franchise from the Associated Press, which now has a monopoly on news. Papers in little country towns are mulcted $10 000 to $20 000. This does not pay for the news, but simply for the privilege of getting it. This would be impossible under proper conditions.

Every city and town should own its water system, street railways and lighting plant. Millions of dollars are annually fleeced from the people by monopolies. They must be suppressed.—H. L. Gant.

THE TOCSIN SOUNDS FROM IREDELL.

People are Forcibly Reminded of What Has Been and What Is—And What May Be.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Peoples Party of Iredell county, held at Statesville, N. C., on the 15th day of May, 1897, the members desiring to give expression to their political brethren—taking into consideration the fact, that the arrival of the "advance agent of prosperity" has not lessened the burdens of the great masses; but whose daily hints thereof has been additional announcements of breaking banks and assignments of business men, and who now seeks to obscure the true issue with a wilderness of fallacies, i. e., taxation as a means of prosperity; trusts and combines flourishing—the few enriched at the expense of the many—all destructive of the interests of our common country, and a continuation of that administration, whose betrayal of the people's rights, is too recent and disastrous to be forgotten, calls for the watchman upon his tower to be upon his guard.

Higher prices, an overflowing treasury, with less money in circulation, is a theory not yet comprehended. The people have mourned under their burdens because the wicked have reigned. There is no present help and none can be expected from either of the old parties. The national extravagance of both the old parties is horrible, while the masses are heavy ladened. Their present contest over the tariff is a delusion and a snare. We would condemn both for their protecting arm thrown around corporations and trusts; their aid, almost solidly, in the last legislature, in continuing the lease to the railroad thus giving thousands of dollars to it; their aid in sustaining and retaining the present passenger and freight rates, the same being based upon a watered valuation and not upon the true valuation of the investment.

We commend the stand taken by the Peoples Party and those of other parties who manfully stood by the cause of the people in that hour. We would heartily endorse the action of Senator Butler, both in State and National affairs, his every act and word being in favor of the issues of the party he so faithfully represents, and we do most readily tender him our aid and utmost confidence.

We would endorse the action of our representatives in the performance of their duties and the firm stand they have taken as set forth in their memorial, and made known by open letter that we have the utmost confidence in our central committee, and we endorse their actions at and during the session of the last legislature as proper and right.

J. D. ELLIOTT,
A. W. COLSON,
W. H. ADERHOLDT.

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

Son-in-Law Symptoms.

When we see a neat, pretty girl, with a free but innocent air, with cheeks like roses, and heavenly blue eyes, which seem to repose in serenity beneath their silken lashes, we always wish she was near a mud-puddle and we had to help her over.

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO
MARION BUTLER, - - President
HAL AYER, - - Managing Editor
E. C. RIVERS, - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ONE YEAR.....$1.0
SIX MONTHS.....60
THREE MONTHS.....30

Entered in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C. as Second Class Matter.

NOTE.

On more than one occasion extracts have been made from editorials in THE CAUCASIAN and sent over the country by the Associated Press as coming from Senator Butler, when the editorials were written by the managing editor from a local standpoint. To prevent a recurrence of impressions thus conveyed, the editorials written hereafter by Senator Butler will be signed "M. B."

THE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE

THE CAUCASIAN is very much surprised to see the following in a leading editorial in the Washington Post of May 7th.

"The theory that the government should take charge of the industries of a country is too pernicious to win approval in the United States. There is no more reason for government ownership of railways than there is for such ownership of the farms, factories, mines, and all other means of production."

Such a statement from the Post astonishes us: first; because the editor of that paper is not so ignorant or obtuse, as not to know better; and, second because that paper is usually fair in discussing economic questions.

THE CAUCASIAN is not in favor of the government taking charge of all of the industries of the country. The Peoples Party does not favor any such proposition. No patriot or anti-monopolist favors such a proposition, for such a thing is not necessary to remove monopolies and their evils. We are in favor of every industry and enterprise, subject to the law of competition, being left free and open to private enterprise. We are in favor of every individual having the free opportunity to enter into enterprises on equal terms with all other citizens. Farming, manufacturing, mining, merchandising, and similar businesses belong to the class of industries referred to above.

But there are a few necessary enterprises or businesses that do not belong to this class—they are *not* subject to the law of competition—they are *natural monopolies*. In this class are included the carrying of mails, the issuing of money, the transportation lines, the telegraph and telephone lines, street railways, city water-works, and similar natural monopolies. These are not private businesses, and are not subject to the law of competition. They are public businesses—they are monopolies by nature. They are necessary businesses and concern the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of every citizen of the republic. Therefore they are public factions, and it is the duty of the government to operate them in the interest of all the people just as much as it is the duty of the government to preserve law and order. The difference between these two classes of enterprises are as wide as the poles. The difference is fundamental. One are a necessary public business where there can be no competition, and therefore are natural monopolies which should be a public function; other private businesses not necessary to exist in any certain locality, open and free to all to embark in them, and subject to the natural laws of competition. Therefore all the government has to do with the latter class of businesses is to protect the rights and interests of the individuals engaged in them; and if any of them should become monopolies by unnatural causes, to remove the evils that produce the monopolies.

It is the duty of the government to protect the rights and property of all of its citizens. But the government cannot do this if it turns over these natural monopolies into the hands of a few of its citizens, to be used, not for public welfare, but for their own profit and interest at the expense and to the detriment of all other citizens of the republic. Therefore the government must own and operate natural monopolies in the interest of the general public.

If private individuals are to be allowed to operate these great natural monopolies as their own selfishness and greed may dictate, then they will destroy competition among the private businesses of the country, form a portion of them into a trust and go into partnership with the trust, destroy all competition and wreck the competing business. Thus they can break up one merchant and make another rich, they can close up one mine and double the value of another, they can close down one manufacturing enterprise and make another profitable, they can make one branch of agriculture profitable and another unprofitable, and they can build up one town and leave another to decay with dry rot. In short, they hold the fate of almost every private enterprise in their hands. They can kill and make alive. Thus the use of these private monopolies of private and selfish ends has created trusts and monopolies of private businesses to the detriment if not the destruction of all others engaged in those businesses as well as to the detriment of the general public. The managers of these natural monopolies have made a deal with the operators of certain coal mines and created a coal trust; they have made a deal with certain oil men and created a Standard oil trust. And so on, until half of the private enterprises of the country have been crushed and closed up, while a few men in the business have been given a monopoly, and the public placed at their mercy. This would have been impossible if these natural monopolies had been used as public functions, and operated at cost and without discrimination against any individual, business or locality.

Shall such power over the welfare of every man and every business of the country be left in the hands of a few irresponsible individuals, who use their power for their own profit and gain? Such a proposition is monstrous—it is criminal.

These are the causes that have thrown labor out of employment and brought stagnation upon the industries of the country; these are the causes that have robbed the producer of his earnings and concentrated wealth, created by the many, into the hands of the few; these are the causes that have produced hard times and poverty in the midst of plenty.

Does the Post want these conditions to continue? Can the Post point to any other remedy to restore to every citizen an equal opportunity to work and engage in any private enterprise, subject only to the natural laws of competition? Can the Post point to any other remedy to restore the rule of the people in the place of the rule and tyranny of monopoly? Can the Post point to any other remedy to restore prosperity?

The Peoples Party favors public ownership of all natural monopolies because it is the only way to protect the rights and property of citizens engaged in other industries; because it is the only way to protect and encourage individual enterprises; because it is the only way to keep down monopolies and trusts, the only way to keep these monopolies and trusts from absorbing the wealth of the country and debauching the government, the only way to make the voice and will of the majority heard in legislative halls, and the only way to preserve the Republican form of government in fact as well as in form.

Can the Post not distinguish this fundamental difference between private businesses and natural monopolies, or is the Post an organ of monopoly.

M. B.

The Observer owes an apology to the Scotland Neck Commonwealth for referring to it, a few days ago, as the Democrat—its former name. The lapse was a natural one; still, it ought not to have occurred.

That's right, Dr. Joke Caldwell. Glad to see you perceive that few things can stand being called a Democrat these days.

FOR AND AGAINST A CONFERENCE.

Last week the Non-Conformist, one of the oldest and ablest Peoples Party papers in the country, published a symposium of opinions from leading Populists on the proposed conference. We publish on the front page of THE CAUCASIAN four of these opinions, one from Dr. Taylor, a member of the National Committee from Pennsylvania, opposed to the conference, and one from Mr. McBride, of Michigan, also a member of the Committee, who favors a conference, one from ex-Senator Peffer, who straddles the question, and one from Congressman John Davis, of Kansas, who opposes a conference. Mr. Davis is one of the ablest men in the Peoples Party, and is looked upon all over the country as an authority on the money and monopoly question. One of the ablest articles published by the Non-Conformist was from the pen of B. O. Flower, the gifted ex-editor of the Arena. He discusses the situation in a very comprehensive way, but his article is too lengthy for us to give space to it this week.

The Non-Conformist, comments editorially on these articles as follows:

> No such masterly discussion of any mooted subject has recently appeared in any paper as we present to our readers concerning the Nashville Conference proposed to be held July 3d or 5th (unless its promoters desire to hold high carnival on Sunday). This discussion is participated in by partisans of both sides and by those who are far enough removed from active participation on either side so that they may be accorded a clearness of vision that the partisan cannot claim. The radicals have for spokesmen, W. S. Morgan, Hon. Ralph Beaumont, Hon. Jesse Harper, J. E. McBride and W. L. Peek, and others. The opposite side is represented by such well known names as Hon. B O. Flower, Hon. John Davis, Dr. C. F. Taylor, Hon. E. O. Ball, and others. Ex-Senator Peffer, Chas. Bonsall and John Seitz take rather a charitable view of the case as well as some of the latter named gentlemen. It will be noticed that the larger portion of those who oppose the conference at this time, are free to grant honesty of purpose to the radical element of the party. Many phases have been touched, but not all. It will be noticed that the callers of this conference are ignoring the very principle of which they pose as the special champions. The call issued by the Committee made that call dependent upon the expressed will of the people as declared in a "Referendum," but they provided no machinery for taking that Referendum. One paper placed a ballot coupon in its columns and then about a month after the call was issued the rest saw their ridiculous position and some of them have now placed ballot coupons in their papers, but up to this date only three or four such have reached this office. It seems to have been a clear case of after thought. The callers of the conference themselves polled the National Central Committee of 145 members; 53 answers were received, 28 of which (one-fifth of the Committee) voted for a conference. Chairman Butler polled the Committee of 145 members receiving 102 replies, of which 80 (a clear majority of all the members) were opposed and some of the remaining 22 were undecided, but if every member had responded and all but the 80 had been for a conference, there would have been mustered but 65 votes in its favor to 80 against it. Has it come to this, that less than one-fifth of a body shall be allowed to control the the body?
>
> Are we about to submit to the will of a majority when the expression is fairly taken?
>
> Are we in duty bound to call a conference in a location that will be unbearably hot at the chosen time, and that time one in which the larger part of the people cannot go even if they desired to do so?
>
> Since a large majority of the party's Central Committee has decided not to call a conference at that time and place, those of the party who believe in compact and solid party organization will not go, neither will they take part in an "after thought" and a mock Referendum. That the result of the so-called Referendum now being taken by a few newspapers is not intended to affect anything, and is only a "blind," is shown by the fact that a call has been issued by the President of the Press Association for a special meeting of that Association in Nashville, July 24—just prior to the called conference—thus it is "assumed" in advance of the possibility of any reliable returns from a Referendum, that the "people" will sneeze when these would-be bosses take snuff. Some of these enthusiastic friends are just as honest in their intentions as it is possible for a man to be in any movement, but the Nonconformist is not a "rebel" against the expressed wish of a large majority of the representatives of the party on a question of minor importance—whether we shall confer together just now or wait until the enemy has a little more clearly shown its hand. If the question were one of principle, and if the men who compose the committee should endeavor to commit the party to a principle foreign to its declaration of principles—if an act of revolution were attempted by the Committee, the Noncomformist would be in the forefront of a fight for those principles we hold dear, but no such question is presented at this time and in this matter. It is simply, shall a small faction be allowed to dictate and control the action of the party.

* * *

We also publish in this issue a very strong and timely letter from Hon. A. J. Streeter, candidate for President of the Union Labor party in 1888. His long and wide experience in the battle for reform, during which time he has seen the rise and fall of the Greenback party, the Union-Labor party and every other independent effort for reform in the last half a century, entitles his views to considerable consideration and weight. We have also received a very able and thoughtful letter from General Fields, of Virginia, late candidate for Vice-President of the People's Party. He also gives very strong and clear reasons why the efforts of certain individuals to hold a conference at this time in defiance of the organization of the party is a great mistake. His letter will appear later.

THE ONLY THING WORTH THEIR COMMENDATION.

Observant people have known for some time that the only thing which can commend a Senator or a Congressman to a Democrat or to some Republicans is the ability to secure pie and patronage for his constituents. A man may work with might and main for principle; he may try to stand as a bulwark between his people and oppression; he may utter warnings and pronounce truths that admit of no denial, but all this goes for nothing with the average Democratic or Republican paper. But if that man shows himself able to work schemes by which he gets a political "pull" that pulls some pie-hunters into pretty, easy jobs, then these papers sound his praises over the land, no matter whether he is a Democrat or a Republican.

* * *

The only thing on earth for which Senator Pritchard has been commended by any par of the Democratic press of this State is the securing of pie for his partisans, and he is not only commended, but these Democratic papers brazenly express the hope that the "next Democratic Senator" from North Carolina may be a man who can get as much "pie" for the Democrats as Senator Pritchard is now getting for Republicans.

* * *

Here are some samples of commendation.

The Newbern Journal (Democrat) says: "That North Carolinians are receiving comfortable appointments under the government, is a matter of congratulation, especially when the appointees are worthy, and it is a matter worthy of comment that the State can furnish men for prominent political offices, under either a Democratic or Republican administration.

"The Journal cannot speak in higher praise of Senator Pritchard than to wish that the next Democratic Senator from North Carolina may prove as consistent to his party trusts, and as true to his political friends as has this North Carolina Senator from Marshall.

The Newbern Journal is in the east, and when it expressed this hope, the Ashville Citizen, (Democrat) of the west says "me too," and adds.

Senator Pritchard is doing admirably in securing a share of the national patronage North Carolina Republicans—those of them that get office—cannot but feel that they are fortunate in having so powerful a friend of the President to speak for them. All credit to Senator Pritchard, for Senator Butler seems to be doing nothing in this line.

* * *

So from east to west the Democratic press is praising Republican Senator Pritchard because he is getting "pie" for the Reps. Senator Butler who is standing for every reform of benefit of the people—who is is defeating infamous Loud postal bills, showing up railroad corporation steals, defeating infamous arbitration treaty schemes, preventing the wholesale issue of bonds, advocating a Postal telegraph and trying to accomplish many other things that would benefit the millions of people is, according to the Democratic press "doing nothing!". The people may take a note of these things if they wish to look out for themselves.

HAS THIS PAPER JOINED CLEVELAND AND HANNA?

We clip the following from the editorial columns of a paper which says it is a Populist and which has named itself "The Truth." It says:

"Populists stand by your guns.
Do not be dismayed.
This sixteen-to-one craze is like a bubble on the sea, of short duration and full of wind."

The "sixteen-to-one" craze indeed! That is just what all of the goldbug monopoly papers are saying. That is just what Hanna and Grover Cleveland are saying and hoping for. It is what the Rothschilds are praying for.

Of course this paper called "The Truth" is denouncing the National committee of the Peoples Party. Of course it is howling for a conference and posing as a "holier-than-thou" middle-of-the-roader. Whether this paper is honestly fooled or fooled by some other means, yet it can get support from the goldbug and monopoly campaign fund as long as it will print such stuff as the above.

THE POSTAL SERVICE TOO EXPENSIVE.

In the Arena for May Judge Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, has an article on the maladministration of the Postoffice Department which we see very interestingly summarized in the Richmond Times. The government, we are told, "pays to the railroads for the rental of postal cars $3,600,000 annually, a sum more than enough to build outright nearly double the number of postal cars it has in use. There are 500 of these cars, Judge Clark adds, costing at the outside $4,000 each, and their average life is twenty years, so that, according to his figures, the government is paying $72,000,000 for what it could acquire for $2,000,000. On the Pennsylvania Railroad, he says, the government pays nearly $7,327 per car for the rent of 69 cars, which could be bought outright for less than half the money." These figures are startling enough, but not so startling as the other statement, made in the same article, that the average cost of carrying the mails is 8 cents per pound for an average distance of 448 miles, making $29,000,000 per year for transportation in addition to the $3,600,000 for the car rent, whereas the Southern Express Company gets a freight rate of about ½ cent, or 7½ better of the government.

If the facts are as Judge Clark has them, they are outrageous, and in view of them our Richmond contemporary suggests that "if the government would farm out to a private corporation the contract for carrying the mails, putting it to the lowest responsible bidder, it would save millions of dollars in the course of a year and get a better service." This doesn't appear to be a very practical idea. The thing to be done is for the Postoffice Department and Congress to take hold of this evil and remedy it by bringing the railroads down to a business basis in the premises.—Charlotte Observer.

Well! well!! We do hope that Dr. Joke Caldwell is not joking about this. A "respectable" paper like the Charlotte Observer cannot poseibly be presided over by a joker. And yet here it is going so far as to intimate that Congress ought to take hold of the railroads!! That the government ought to take a hand in this business!! And this from the Charlotte Observer!!! Truly, the world "do move," even if it do move slowly in the vicinity of the Observer sanctum. But, again, we hope Dr. Joke Caldwell is not joking us.

Say, Joke, we want to ask you a question. Suppose some smart, INTELLIGENT fellow should propose that your city fire department should be abolished, and that the business of putting out fires should be farmed out to some company or monopoly? Suppose he should say that government has no right to do anything for the people. What would you say?

HAS THE GOLD SYNDICATE CAPTURED THE ITEM?

The Philadelphia Item has been one of the boldest champions of good government among the large metropolitan dailies. It has a larger circulation than any other paper in Philadelphia. The editor has closely followed the Congressional Record and brought out many valuable facts and pieces of information in the speeches of Senators and Congressmen who spoke in the interest of the people, but which reporters of the United and Associated presses refused to notice or send out. Besides, that great paper has been found on the right side of nearly every important question. This writer has been so much pleased with the boldness, honesty, and true Americanism evinced by that paper that he subscribed for the paper, and has been reading it daily. It has been the policy, however, of the gold trust and the allied monopolies to crush, if possible, every such paper, and where not possible to crush it to buy it and run it in the interest of their robbing and thieving policy. Our readers will remember that recently the Hon. B. O. Flower was driven from the editorship of that great magazine, the Arena. Constantly we see some big newspaper change its policy either by converting the editor or by capturing the stock and driving the editor out and supplanting him with a mouthpiece of monopoly. It seems that this same thing has happened to the Item. The following letter will speak for itself:

HASBROUCK, HTS. N. J.
May 15th, 1897.

HON. MARION BUTLER, United States Senator.

Dear Sir:—The Rothschild ring have just succeeded in accomplishing my discharge from the Item, of Philadelphia, but against the emphatic vote of that paper's managing editor and part owner, Harrington Fitzgerald, who was as much surprised at the vote of the "estate" as I was. For six years I have been financial and government economy editor of the Item; but it is now decided that any facts bearing against the Rothschild principles cannot be published. The Item is the last large daily throughout the United States to throw overboard the people's cause, on the sole ground, because it is honest, and the facts sustain it.

Ten other large papers have served me in the past the same way, and for precisely the same cause. The Rothschilds have found out that I know too much for their safety; and as I have repeatedly refused to surrender to them, they propose to starve me out.

J. M. BATCHELOR.

"The American Party."

The Item May 20, 1897.

The more we ponder over Mr. John Wanamaker's speech, the more we are convinced that it voices the sentiment of a larger proportion of the community.

Mr. Wanamaker is a clear-headed business man, free from passion or bias, a stalwart Republican, and no one will question his sincerity of purpose. Consequently, his remarks are entitled to respect and consideration. Read and ponder well what he says:

"The country is not prosperous. * * * The tide will soon set in strongly against the Republican party unless the depression of business is altered. Idleness and want breed a bitter discontent which will never be overcome until there are ample employments.

The foes America has to fear * * * are our own patient and heart-tired people, our own suffering, much-promised people, who, betrayed and disheartened, no longer have faith in their party, and will turn to any leadership that offers better times, believing that worse times can never come than those now existing.

The young men are growing up indifferent to Republican principles, with no respect for parties of broken platforms, who use national and State patronage in payment of election contracts. * * * There are immeasurable depths of misfortune for this nation and State if the continued use of corporation and public moneys and the dispensation of Federal and State patronage continue to be controlled in the interest of office-holders to hold office for themselves and to benefit those who desire to keep government contracts or maintain particular protection through the money given by which elections are decided.

There will most assuredly come a day when there will be a mighty revolt and resistance resulting in a revolution that will give birth to a new political party."

If the time should come when a new party should be required, the Item respectfully suggests "the American Party," and for a Platform we would name "Business Prosperity for America."

Could there be anything better? It covers the whole field in a nutshell, would unite business men throughout America, and result in nothing but good to this grand and patriotic country.

Was Very Nervous

Had Smothering Spells and Could Not Sleep—Doctors Called It Neuralgia and Indigestion.

"I had pains in my head, neck and shoulders and all through my body but they were most severe in my left side. The doctor called it neuralgia and indigestion. I was confined to my bed for eight months. I was very nervous, had smothering spells and could not sleep. I read of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and of a case similar to mine. My husband procured a bottle, and I began taking it. After taking one bottle I felt better, was able to rest and my appetite improved. I continued until my nervousness was cured and I was much better in every way. My husband has also been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY E. STONE, Spelnville, Virginia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Southwestern Building and Loan Association, of New Orleans, La,

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1896.

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage (face value)	$351 937 03
Loans on other securities	15 770 86
Real estate acquired by foreclosure	27 658 36
Cash on hand and in bank	2,581 07
Furniture and fixtures	1 635 95
Installments due and unpaid	
Other assets in detail	
Sundry accts, taxes and insurance	7,199 00
	2 861 18
	$409 613 45

LIABILITIES.

Due shareholders, due installments paid	$261,333 29
Due shareholders, installments paid in advance	
Due installments earnings credited	65 945 98
Due installments, earnings not credited	21,051 49
Borrowed money	
Balance to be paid on loans made	
Surplus	
Other liabilities, in detail, viz.:	
Sundry accounts, taxes and insurance	2,191.94
Single payment stock, first-class	42 770 75
Single payment stock, 2nd class	630 00
Single payment stock, left paid	15,720 00
	$409 613 45

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1896	
Subscriptions on shares	
"Paid up," "prepaid" or "part paid" stock	10,189 33
Mortgages redeemed (in whole or in part)	24,175 58
Other loans redeemed	11,126 59
Due premiums received	64,194 78
Interest received	12,280 59
Fines received	817 05
Other receipts, in detail, viz.:	
Sundry accounts	5,331.31
Bills receivable	910.00
	$129,029.21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Overdraft March 1st, 1896	$ 5,670 57
Loaned on mortgage	20,615 60
Loaned on other securities	8 545.00
Paid on withdrawals, dues	57.743 09
Paid on dividends	11,527.71
Salaries	9,045 62
Agents commission	1,140 88
Rent and office expenses	1,750 03
Other disbursements, in detail, sundry accounts	10,409 64
Cash on hand	2,581 07
	$129,029 21

Amount of authorized capital, $20,000,000.

Par value of each share, $100.

Number of shares sold during the year, 2 554.

Number shares cancelled and withdrawn during the year, 3,300.

Number of shares in force at the end of the year, 7,500.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

In conformity with section 2300 (*d*) of "An Act to amend Charter 7, Volume II, of The Code, entitled Building and Loan Associations," I certify that the above is a true copy of the sworn statement of the Southwestern Building and Loan Association, of New Orleans, La., on Dec. 31st, 1896, now on file in this Department.

HAL. W. AYER,
Auditor of State.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Metropolitan Building and Loan Association, of Richmond, Va.,

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1896

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage (face value)	$165 350 00
Loans on other securities	2 295.00
Real estate	21,464 15
Cash on hand and in bank	1,588 34
Furniture and fixtures	168,70
Installments due and unpaid	8,258 05
Other assets in detail	
Open ledger account	2,053.74
	$201,174 98

LIABILITIES.

Due shareholders, due installments paid	$ 90,992 40
Due shareholders, installments paid in advance	913 70
Due shareholders, earnings credited	20,646 13
Due shareholders, earnings not credited	47,800 24
Borrowed money	2,503.00
Balance to be paid out on loans made	
Surplus	11,430 37
Other liabilities, in detail, viz.:	
Prepaid stock	34,075 00
Full paid stock	300.00
Installment prepaid stock	276 00
Accounts due	
Sundry persons	2,271.14
	$201,174 98

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, '96	$ 1 818 83
Subscriptions on shares	47,254.15
"Paid up," "prepaid," or "part paid" stock	8,476 00
Mortgages redeemed (in whole or in part)	22,200 00
Other loans redeemed	
Premiums received	2,971.75
Interest received	5,829 76
Fines received	838 45
Other receipts, in detail, viz.:	
Transfer fees	46 00
Rents	147 16
Legal expenses	206 37
Expense fund	10,058.10
Sundry accounts (ledger)	826.84
	$100,673 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

Loaned on Mortgage	$ 31,350.00
Loaned on other securities	1,505 00
Paid on withdrawals, dues	30,838 92
Paid on withdrawals, dividends	2,113 83
Salaries	8 477 07
Advertising and printing, stamps and telegrams	1,141.16
Rent	200 00
Office furniture and fixtures	168 70
Local treasury commissions	1,256 82
Premiums returned	260 00
Interest and discounts	1,092.73
Bills payable	7,500.00
Sales agents commissions	474 00
Legal expenses	362 87
Insurance premiums	11 85
Taxes	524.17
Real estate	11 454.15
Cost of foreclosures	399,05
Profit and loss	58 75
Cash on hand	1,588 34
	$100,673 41

Amount of authorized capital, $10,000,000.

Par value of each share, $ 00.

Number of shares sold during the year, 3,980.

Number shares cancelled and withdrawn during the year, 3,168.

Number of shares in force at the end of the year, 9 384.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

In conformity with section 2300 (*d*) of "An Act to amend Chapter 7, Volume II, of The Code, entitled Building and Loan Associations," I certify that the above is a true copy of the sworn statement of the Metropolitan Building and Loan Association, on May 22, 1897, now on file in this department.

HAL. W. AYER,
Auditor of State.

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Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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Are you interested in the... **Great Social Problem**

You should be. It concerns you. You must help solve it. Do you know how and why you are being robbed? Do you know why you are poor? Read

President John Smith
THE STORY OF A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS.

It advocates the **initiative** and the **referendum**; it proposes national or municipal ownership of railways and all other natural monopolies; it demands an immediate revision of the U. S. Constitution. **President John Smith** sounds the key-note of the future, and points the way to prosperity through scientific

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Reformers everywhere are endorsing the book as just what is needed now. Here are three extracts from letters:

I am greatly impressed with the style and strength of President John Smith. You have handled this vital subject in a forceful manner. It is a powerful contribution to the thought of the day. JOHN P. ALTGELD.

I have read President John Smith and carefully studied it. I find it well written and exceedingly interesting, and full of suggestive facts as to practical reform. IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

President John Smith is a skilled and thoughtful exposure of the present false social fabric. It should be generally read by people who are seeking a solution for existing wrongs. THOMAS E. WATSON.

By a special arrangement with Charles H. Kerr & Company, the Chicago publishers, this paper offers President John Smith to its readers at gold standard prices. Finely illustrated, 250 pages, in paper, **twenty-five cents**, in cloth, **one dollar**, at the office or by mail.

Read **President John Smith** and then **vote and work** for the good time coming!

Send all orders to THE CAUCASIAN Raleigh, N. C.

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costs **cotton planters** more than five million dollars annually. This is an enormous waste, and can be prevented. Practical experiments at Alabama Experiment Station show conclusively that the use of

"Kainit"

will prevent that dreaded plant disease.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

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93 Nassau St., New York.

✦ ✦ PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE. ✦ ✦

Use Prof. Loeberger's Germ Destroying Tablets. The Best Disinfectant Ever Offered for Sale. No house should be without one. They purify the air. They are essential in all sick rooms, hospitals, nurseries, bed-rooms, schools, work shops, and all public places. Destroy contagion and prevent the spread of all infectious diseases. Are endorsed by the leaders of the medical profession to be THE BEST. The tablets are put up in a handsome Japanned box. Only necessary to hang the box on the wall and open the slide. ☞ THE TABLETS DO YOU THE BEST. money and trouble for Doctor and Patient and buy PROF. LOEBERGER'S GERM DESTROYING TABLETS. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 Cents.

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Each one of the following books contains a complete novel by a well known and popular author. Some of the most famous works ever published are included in the list. Each book contains as much as some octavo volume of 64 large double-column pages, nicely printed from clear, readable type, on good paper, and neatly bound in attractive paper covers. Bear in mind that these are not cheap pamphlets, but *large and handsome books* in attractive covers. In this form the books are very handy and convenient for reading, but they have a permanent value. The following is a list of the books offered:

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No. 22. **The Mystery of Cride Fell; Or, A Woman's Secret.** By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 23. **Under the Red Flag.** By MARK TWAIN.
No. 24. **King Solomon's Mines.** By H. RIDER HAGGARD.
No. 25. **Around the World in Eighty Days.** By JULES VERNE.
No. 26. **The Corsican Brothers.** By ALEXANDRE DUMAS.
No. 27. **Lady Grace.** By Mrs. HENRY WOOD.
No. 28. **Averil.** By RHODA BROUGHTON.
No. 29. **The Black Dwarf.** By Sir WALTER SCOTT.
No. 30. **A Noble Life.** By Miss MULOCK.
No. 31. **The Belle of Lunet; Or, The Banker's Daughter.** By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME.
No. 32. **The Black Tulip.** By ALEXANDRE DUMAS.
No. 33. **The Duchess.** By "THE DUCHESS."
No. 34. **Surgeon's Mistake.** By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME.
No. 35. **Merle's Crusade.** By ROSA NOUCHETTE CAREY.
No. 36. **A Study in Scarlet.** By A. CONAN DOYLE.
No. 37. **Rock Ruin.** By Mrs. ALEX. FRASER.
No. 38. **Lord Lisle's Daughter.** By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 39. **The Armorer of Tyre.** By ALEXANDRE DUMAS.
No. 40. **Mr. Gilfil's Love Story.** By GEORGE ELIOT.
No. 41. **A Scarlet Sin.** By FLORENCE MARRYAT.
No. 42. **The Sea King.** By EDWARD S. ELLIS.
No. 43. **The Siege of Granada.** By G. P. R. JAMES.
No. 44. **Mr. Meeson's Will.** By H. RIDER HAGGARD.
No. 45. **Jenny Harlowe.** By W. CLARK RUSSELL.
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No. 47. **The Squire's Darling.** By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME, author of "Dora Thorne."
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No. 49. **The Wandering Heir.** By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 50. **Never and Ever.** By HAMILTON AIDE.
No. 51. **No Thoroughfare.** By CHARLES DICKENS and WILKIE COLLINS.
No. 52. **The Great Hoggarty Diamond.** By WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.
No. 53. **The Surgeon's Daughter.** By ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.
No. 54. **Hilda; Or, The False Vow.** By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 55. **Grandfather's Chair.** By N. HAWTHORNE.
No. 56. **Trip to the Moon.** By JULES VERNE.
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No. 61. **The Red Hill Tragedy.** By Mrs. SOUTHWORTH.
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THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., May 27, 1897.

NOTICE!

All subscribers in arrears will please renew AT ONCE, otherwise we will be compelled to cut off their names from our mailing list. Please remit at once.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention THE CAUCASIAN and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Competitive Examination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, '97.—There will be a competitive examination for the appointment to the West Point Academy, to fill the vacancy now existing from the 6th Congressional district of North Carolina, at Lumberton, Robeson county, on Tuesday, the first day of June, 1897. Let all the applicants for this position then and there appear and compete for the honor of the appointment. To the most worthy will the prize be awarded.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. H. MARTIN,
M. C 6th District N. C.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

HERE'S YOUR PROSPERITY—TWO FOR FIVE CENTS!

Southern Cotton Mill Men—Most of Whom Are Goldbugs and McKinley Voters—Are Getting What They Voted For.

At Charlotte, N. C., a convention of cotton yarn manufacturers was held on the 15th, about forty yarn mills being represented. A number of other cotton manufacturers also attended the meeting. An agreement was signed by which a curtailment in production of 25 per cent. will be made in yarns below 20's, this reduction to go into effect June 15th. Action was also taken to obtain a reduction in freight rates from Southern points to the markets of the North and West. Several railroad representatives were present, and the subject will be prosecuted vigorously. Action was also taken for the purpose of eliminating many extra charges which it has become the custom of commission houses to make or allow to purchasers of yarns. A special committee was appointed to look after labor legislation.

A permanent organization was effected, J. T. Anthony, of Charlotte, being made president, and A. P. Rhyne, of Mount Holly, being made vice-president. A board of seven directors were elected. The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the board of directors. It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that a further reduction should be made if necessary to do so in order to bring the price of yarns to a profitable basis.

"NOT EXACTLY RIGHT."

Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do them a world of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify and enrich the blood and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c.

If The Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind collic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CAPTURED A WILD NEGRO.

Believed to Have Lived in Alabama Swamps Ever Since the War.

Brewton, Ala., Dispatch.

A wild negro, about 60 years old, a horrible object, was captured ten miles north of Brewster, recently, by some farmers. His hair was matted solidly on his head with crude turpentine, making his head look twice its normal size. The upper part of his body was naked and was covered with coarse hair. He wore a remarkable pair of short pantaloons, consisting of seven pairs of old pants, placed one inside of the other and quilted together with cotton strings; they had evidently seen years of service. He was barefooted, bareheaded, and wore no other garment than the wonderful pantaloons. He ran when he saw the hunters, but they overtook him.

Since his capture he has acted in all respects like a beast rather than a man. His talk being inarticulate and void of intelligence being a minimim. His head is alive with vermin. He will not eat, but drinks water and tramps around the place to which he is chained like a confined beast. It is believed that he escaped from bondage before the war, and has since lived in the swamps like a wild animal. He will be held and tamed.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucuous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair,
While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer;
Both were busy for human weal
One to govern and one to heal.
And, as a president's power of will
Sometimes depends on a liver-pill,
Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow
For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

THE TAXATION OF WEALTH.

It Is Just and Right That Wealth Should Pay Its Fair Proportion of Taxes.

The New York World contains a rather novel defense of leading Populists of Kansas on the income tax matter. The World says editorially:

"The movement in the Kansas legislature for the adoption of a resolution asking Congress to 'submit a proposition to change the constitution so as to permit the taxation of inordinate wealth' will be met by the usual sneers and jeers in the centers of wealth. It would be well, however, for the wealthy classes to remember that at the last election 6,500,000 citizens voted for a platform which demands an income tax, and even went to the foolish and dangerous limit of proposing to pack the supreme court of the United States in order to secure a reversal of its decision against this tax.

"Before abusing large masses of citizens for favoring an income tax would it not be well to try, in imagination to put yourself in their places?

"Suppose, Mr. Millionaire, that you were one of the hundreds of thousands of farmers in Kansas and eleswhere who are barely able to 'make the ends meet' year after year, though toiling hard and living with a rigid enconomy that only poverty can justify. Suppose your ambition had been narrowed to keeping your family on top of the earth and paying taxes and interest on the mortgage. Suppose you had done a little better, as many of the farmers have done, and had by good management or by good luck saved a few hundred or a few thousand dollars.

Or suppose you were a mechanic or a mill operative or a day laborer, even worse off in ways than the average farmer. Just suppose that the burden taxation for the support of the federal government—aggregating the enormous amount of billion dollars every two years—were placed, as now, upon the consumption of the country, and every-day necessaries of the people.

Under this system taxation is unequal and therefore unjust. It takes no accunt either of ability to pay or benefits received. The farmer's or the mechanic's or the small salaried man's family of five pays almost as much per capita for the support of the federal governmenut as does the millionaire's family of five.

"Is this right? Is it equal? Is it democratic?

"If you, Mr. Multi-millionaire, were one of these plain, hard-working people would you not think that 'inordinate wealth,—income beyond the needs of luxury —incomes that warrant $20,000 balls and $100,000 or $200,000 a year of living expenses—ought pay something toward the government that protects and conserves such wealth? Wouldn't you? When you rail at these men at 'anarchists' or 'socialists' try to put yourself in their places."

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

SHYLOCKS MOVING.

The Goldbugs Open Up Their Campaign—What Will The People Do.

CHICAGO, May 21,—The Executive committee of the National Sound Money League held two sessions today, and laid plans for the dissemination of gold standard literature throughout the country. Men of money from all sections were present at the conference, and the financial standing of the league for the next four years was guaranteed. Plans were discussed at the first session for conducting a campaign of education for the next year and a half, preparatory to the next congressional elections, and vice-Presidents for the various States were chosens.

The afternoon session convenes at 2 o'clock, and the meeting took up the question of disseminating the gold standard doctrines. The monetary commission was generally commended, though no official action was taken in regard to it. Chicago will be the center of the movement, which will be directed largely toward the West.

Health and vigor are essential for success. Therefore make yourself strong and healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Good Thing.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement on the fourth page of this issue in regard to "Japanese Menthal Ice" and "Palmers Magnetic Inhaler." These medicines enjoy a high reputation and have an enormous sale everywhere. R. C. Rivers has secured the wholesale agency for these medicines and will be glad to correspond with those out of employment who desire to make a good thing by canvassing for them Only one agent to a town. Agents who are in the field report good sales and that the preparations are being highly praised by all who are using it. Write at once and secure the agency for your town or township—address all communications to R. C. Rivers, Raleigh, N. C.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

To-day is the best time to advertise. To-morrow you may not be able to.

REIDSVILLE HIGHWAYMEN.

Their Victim Still Living—The Story of The Assault as he Wrote it For The Sheriff—His Assailants Were Well Dressed and a Noted Shak spearr.

Charlotte Observer.]

REIDSVILLE, May 18.—A special from this place Saturday night advised the Observer of the finding of a man on the edge of the highway, two miles from Reidsville, with his windpipe severed and his throat otherwise badly cut. Upon being carried to a neighbor cabin, he wrote his name as Charles Preston, of Patrick county, Va., and wrote further that the day before he had been intercepted on the road, as he was journeying to Burlington, where he was to teach school, by two well-dressed men, who forcibly carried him down into the woods, demanded his money, and finding none, threw him upon the ground, cut his throat and left him for dead. He afterwards crawled to the roadside, and was found by a passer-by. These were the particulars then, and nothing new is known to-day, except that parties visiting the place designated by him, were able to trace their way to a mossy spot, 100 or more yards from the road, where were found evidences of a struggle, a bloody razor and some freshly-torn pieces of leaves that had been used to wipe the blood.

Much interest has been aroused here and while many a hint at attempted suicide, the old man sticks to his story. He adds the following interesting details to Sheriff Wray, who has the case in hands. He writes that before assaulting him, the young man made him a proposal to join a band of fire bugs, of which they were members; that they quoted Shakespeare, and then unfolded a plot to burn Reidsville, which he resented. This information was given Mr. Wray to day, secretly, yet about the same hour a deputy sheriff, visiting the scene of the conflict, found pinned to a bush near by a sheet from a memorandum book, upon which was written: "'Tis useless for you to attempt to find out who did this deed. We did it and have our revenge." Then followed numerous quotations from Hamlet. One would conclude at once that this was a joke, yet the Shakespearian recitations had not been divulged by the old man before. Your correspondent has just seen the doctor in attendance, and he states that he never saw such a case of butchery. The old man is living, and seems intelligent and bright in spirit, he breathes through a large vent in his wind-pipe. The doctor says the razor was thrust through to the hollow of the throat and twisted and slashed up and down, inflicting the most horrible wounds, and even removing portions of the wind-pipe.

Elevate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The North Carolina Teachers' Assembly.

Biblical Recorder.]

This institution is well known to North Carolina people. Its short history has been most creditable. On account of unfortunate circumstances and a shrewd rival, it suffered some harm a few years ago; but now it is now well on its feet and in the blush of most happy promises. Since it was re-organized two years ago, with Mr. Charles J. Parker, of this city as Secretary, it has received the loyal support of most of the teachers, certainly the rank and file of the State. Its last session was one of the most successful in its history This year it is proposed to carry it higher in the regard of the important class of workers it seeks to aid; to not only gather them together at a popular recreation resort, for mutual conference and general lectures, but also to give the meeting more of the professional spirit. If its purposes were none other than to gather the teachers together for consecration of their influence and for conferences and recreation, these would amply justify its existence. But when to these are added the opportunity of professional training under the direction of foremost educators, no teacher can longer afford not to take advantage of it. This year the Assembly at Morehead will take this forward step. It will last ten days. The first of each day's session will be wholly devoted to professional work designed to cover all the branches that concern our teachers; the latter part will be devoted to addresses on topics of general and semi-professional interest. Of course those who attend cannot resist the natural benefits of a summer trip, of meeting fellow teachers and of refreshing pleasures that have heretofore made the Assembly at Morehead so cherished. We are glad the Assembly has come forth from its trials stronger than ever and readier to aid its friends. No Summer School should be suffered to interfere with it. There will be ample time for them after the Assembly shall have adjourned. To let a Summer School swallow up the Assembly would be to localize and most undesirably restrict the work and influence of the teachers. But this will not be done; the teachers who represent all institutions and all sorts and fields of education will not suffer it.

The fourteenth annual session of the Assembly will be held in Morehead City, N. C., June 15 25 inclusive.

The railroads will carry and return teachers and friends for less than one first-class fare—lower rate than ever before secured. The Atlantic Hotel will entertain at $1.00 per day. Board in private families at much less.

Cleveland Trying to Come to Life.

The goldbug Democrats held a meeting in New York the other night for the purpose of starting a movement to recapture the Democratic party. Grover Cleveland, the "stuffed prophet," was the chief speaker and he seored Bryan and his six and one-half million followers in good shape. He says the Republic as violated the confidence of the gold Democrats by ignoring sound money and giving all their attention to the tariff, and a crisis is near which the Republican party cannot avert and the only hope is for the Democrats such as himself and the other gold "decoy ducks" to recapture the Democratic party and proceed to fasten the gold standard upon the country. He says the capturing of the Democratic party by Bryan was a trick to turn that party over to the Populists and his patriotic kind refused to follow.

On the other hand we have a few Populists who claim it was a trick to turn the Peoples Party over to the Democrats. Now how in the world could it be both?—Ex.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

The Senate Passes the Morgan Resolution by a Very Large Majority—Will "Boss" Reed

SMOTHER IT IN THE HOUSE?

The Senate Decides by a Vote of 41 to 14 That Belligerent Rights Should be Granted to Cuba—It Is Understood That Reed Will Exercise His Autocratic Power to Smother It in the House—Senators and Congressmen Spend a Day at Jefferson's Old Home—Discussion on the Tariff Bill.

Special to the Caucasian.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—The Senate has recognized the belligerency of the Cuban patriots. What will the House do? What will McKinley do? Will they stand on the side of liberty or will they play the part of tories? There were some in the Senate who were the upholders and apologizers of the tyranny and infamous barbarities of Spain against the Cuban patriots. They resorted to every parliamentary device to prevent the Morgan resolution from coming to a vote. Their purpose was to fight against time, and to try to supplant the resolution on Monday with the tariff bill. It is just possible that they might have succeeded had it not been for the information given to the Senate by Senator Foraker to the effect that the President and Department of State had important information from our consuls about the situation in Cuba, but that they feared to send the information to the Senate for publication, lest the lives of those consuls who furnished the information should be but in jeopardy, or at least be subjected to Spanish cruelties. This was most astounding information. The fact that the President and Secretary of State knew that the lives of our consuls in Cuba would be in jeopardy if they dared to use the official information which the consuls had furnished to this government and the further fact that the President had not sent war vessels and troops to Cuba to defend our official representatives, was a shock to the Senate and to the country. It became plain to the Senators who were too friendly to Spain that instead of the tariff bill sidetracking the Cuban question that Cuba could sidetrack the tariff. This brought the question to a vote on last Thursday evening. It passed by a vote of 41 to 14, and is as follows:

Yeas: Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Foraker, Gailingher, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris (Kansas), Heitfeld, Jones (Arkansas), Kenney, Lindsay, McBride, Mantle, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Nelson, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Pritchard, Rawlins, Shoup, Stewart, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Turpie, Walthall.—41

Nays: Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Fairbanks, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore, White, Wilson.—14.

WHAT WILL "BOSS" REED DO?

It is pretty generally understood that Speaker Reed will exercise his autocratic power to smother the Cuban resolution. The Senate would be as much justified to begin now and adjourn for three days at the time, and refuse to consider the tariff until Reed allowed the Cuban resolution to pass the House, as he had been justified in his do-nothing policy so far. It is known that a large majority of the members of the House would vote for the resolution if they had an opportunity, and at the same time knew that they would not offend President McKinley, the dispenser of patronage, and "Boss" Reed, the dispenser of committee places. The patriotic spirit of 1776 is not dead. Speaker Reed may be able to block the pathway to liberty and justice for a while, but sooner or laterretribution will come to him and his party.

IS THE HOUSE A DELIBERATVE BODY?

The House of Representatives has in the popular mind been looked upon as the most representative branch of our government. The Senate has been much abused as a millionaire club, as an aristocratic body far removed from the interests of the people. But today the Senate is the only branch of our government where the voice of the people can be heard, and where their interests can be in the least protected. The House is ruled and dominated by one man—a man who stands on the side of monopoly and trusts, and who would have been a tory if he had lived in 1776. It is not strange that there should be a few such men in Congress, but it is passing strange that the representatives of the people would submit to a system of rules which places in one man's hands the will and power of the whole body. The rules of the Senate allow free speech; the rules of the House deny free speech except to the puppets and favorites of the Speaker. This explains why the monopoly organs are now crying out against the rules of the Senate. When monopolies can have one of their representatives in the White House, and then have each body of Congress prealded over by one of their representatives, and the rules giving unlimited power to the presiding officers, then monopoly will run every branch of the government with a vengeance, and the people will have no recourse.

A TRIP TO MONTICELLO.

About sixty Senators and Congressmen chartered a train and went to Monticello, the old home of Thomas Jefferson, and spent the day on last Friday. The old Jefferson mansion is situated on the top of a small mountain about three miles from Charlottesville. The top of the mountain is a level plateau of about ten acres, and on this is situated the old Jefferson home, in the midst of a magnificent grove, which was planted by Jefferson himself. It is a beautiful spot with a commanding view of the whole surrounding country. The scenery, as far as the eye can reach, is magnificent and grand. Mr. Jefferson Levy, the present owner of the property, received the Congressional party, and entertained them with a delightful lunch. In front of the old mansion, about half down to the driveway stands two marble statues, which mark the spot where Jefferson met and embraced LaFayette when the latter made his historic visit to America in 1824. We trust that Speaker Reed, who was a member of this Congressional party, paused on this spot and remembered the gigantic struggle for liberty made by the American colonies in 1776, and also remembered the nations that not only recognized our belligerency, but the action of France in giving us direct assistance. The embrace which Jefferson gave to LaFayette was a part of America's token of gratitude to France for her assistance in a struggle for independence. We trust that Speaker Reed also remembered the following lines, written by Jefferson:

"That we should wish to see the people of other countries free is as natural and at least as justifiable as that one king should wish to see the kings of other countries maintained in their despotism."

In short, we trust this visit of Speaker Reed to the sacred spot where lived and died the "Sage of Monticello" will help him to determine rightly whether he should stand on the side of liberty or on the side of kings and despotism.

GOLD DUST. GOLD DUST.

"CRAZED" CHINA

Is often caused by overheat. As you value your cups and saucers, your plates, your glasses, keep them out of boiling water. *Warm* water is equally efficient if used with GOLD DUST. This famous preparation will make everything clean, without the slightest damage.

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WASHING POWDER

is sure and harmless in all departments of house cleaning. The most economical method of cleaning you can employ. Made only by

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Where to buy Dry Goods is very important. No line of Merchandise is assorted with so much uncertainty—and we advise you to seek the most reliable house. We only handle strictly the guaranteed kinds—and moreover this house is conceded to be far below every other place in prices.

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When in Raleigh come and see us; see our bargains; see our styles; see our business methods and be sure to see and note our low prices. More goods and more styles to select from than any house in the State.

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ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.4

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SHIP YOUR WOOL

THIS YEAR TO

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They Have Added a Tailoring Department This Year.

And Make Suits to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy for the money. Write them for samples.

A CONVENTION.

The Kind of Fellows in North Carolina Who Favor The Coxey Conference.

"On the one hand, Democratic Populists oppose the conference; on the other, Republican Populist oppose it. We have yet to see the Peoples Party Populist who oppose it. These fusion fellows are the fellow who dread to see our party meet and put it's heels upon the pernicious policy of fusion."—Peoples Party Paper.

Now, Tom, you've gone wrong again. In fact, it is difficult for a man to quarrel as long as you've been quarrelling without letting his mouth go wrong once in a while, at least. We can't speak for any but this State, but we know of a certainty that the fellows in this State who want a "conference" are Republican Populists who are the greediest fusionists that ever walked on this green earth and most of them are trying to get a slice of Federal patronage from McKinley's "pie" counter. They are bitterly opposed to fusion with the Democrats but they are such ardent advocates of fusion with the Republicans that you can scarcely distinguish them from the Republicans, and this is the kind that figured as delegates in your Memphis meeting where they were pronounced such eminent specimens of the "middle-of-the-road" Populists that one of them was placed on the "executive board." If this is the kind of fellows who are to "meet and put their feet on the pernicious policy of fusion" we may expect to see miracles performed when they get together. It will be equal to a first-class dime museum and an admittance fee ought to be charged when the show pitches its tent at Nashville.—Our Home.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

While Banks Are "Busting Here."

MEXICO CITY, May 18.—The annual meeting of the National Bank of Mexico was here to-day and a dividend of 18 per cent was declared. The bank has a capital of $20,000,000, with five and a half million reserve stock held in Mexico, England, Holland, Germany, France, Belgium, and Spain.

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Every one of your neighbors who approve of the stand taken in the late Senatorial fight should be a subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN. If you have a neighbor who does not take it, show him a copy, get him to give you his subscription and forward it to us.

THE PEOPLES PAPER.

THE CAUCASIAN

The leading Reform Paper of North Carolina, a champion of popular rights and honest government.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1897.

A corps of able contributors and special correspondents will be employed. Every department will be improved and new ones added.

The great battle of the people against plutocrats, of the masses against the classes, is on. It will never end till the people triumph and the cause of justice is fully established.

During the year of 1897, THE CAUCASIAN will stand in the forefront of the battle. In arousing and educating the people, in advocating the principles of the reform movement, in exposing fraud and corruption THE CAUCASIAN will be vigorous, fearless and uncompromising.

The principal features for the paper for the coming year may be outlined as follows:

Political News.

Especial attention will be devoted to political news. All important events in the progress or decline of parties in the United States will be chronicled. Especial attention will be taken to keep the readers of THE CAUCASIAN fully informed on political events that transpire in our own State. We will give when possible the news that the partisan papers suppress.

State Legislative Reports.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA will be in session in January and the people will desire to be informed of the work of that body. THE CAUCASIAN will present its readers with a full and non-partisan report of its proceedings and will not suppress the truth.

United States Congress.

THE CAUCASIAN has secured the services of one of the foremost writers, and he will send weekly letters containing all the interesting news of the Nation's capital. In addition Senator Butler will contribute weekly articles besides editorials, thus making our Congressional report full and interesting.

Letters From the People.

Subscribers will have an opportunity to exchange information and opinions on all topics of interest through short letters published under this head.

World's News in Brief.

Under this head every week we will give you the cream of the news. We give you each week a brief compact and clear statement of what has occurred in the world since our last issue.

The Alliance Department.

This department has been to a great extent lost sight of rather through our Alliance brethren than our own, and we trust, that all Sub-Alliances will send such news and suggestions regarding Alliance work and programs for Alliance meetings as will prove of interest to all Alliance men. Send us reports from your county and sub-lodges for this column.

Discussions of the Issues.

Money, transportation, taxation, land and other important live issues will be discussed both editorially and by contributors. The paper will be made a forum for the advocacy of reform ideas, and the demands of the Alliance.

Farmer's Column.

We invite every practical farmer to write for this column. Tell your experience, your successes and failures so the remainder of our readers can benefit by it. This is a grand opportunity for farmers to exchange ideas with each other.

Women's Column and Pattern Department.

We desire to make this an especially interesting department. We invite the ladies to the use of this column by exchanging ideas and experience in household matters. We have made arrangements with an old and reliable pattern house, whose styles are universally adopted by well-dressed people everywhere, by which we are offering to the readers of THE CAUCASIAN the Demorest Cut Paper Patterns at a nominal price. When purchased in the regular way, these patterns cost from twenty cents to fifty cents apiece, consequently our offer makes every copy of this paper worth that amount extra.

Advertising.

THE CAUCASIAN desires to handle the advertisements of only first-class business firms and we intend to keep out all "fakes" advertising—thereby protect our readers and honest advertisers alike. We believe that the only way for us to make money by advertising is to make money for those with whom we deal, and we can do this because we have a large and progressive paper.

If you think advertising is simply a matter of sticking in ANY paper a few lines of old poster type or a few figures, we should prefer not to be consulted until you learn that this is a mistake. Advertising is a science.

An advertisement should be written carefully and studied so as to catch the public eye and then be run in a paper that will carry your advertisement to the homes and firesides of the people who will be your customers. It is throwing away money to advertise in a paper that does not reach the masses and therefore you pay your money but do not talk to the people. Upon application we will send you a card stating our rates.

One Dollar Per Year Only.

Just think of it! less than 2 cents a week! You cannot afford to be without THE CAUCASIAN. If you can't spare a dollar just now, send 50 cents and get it for 6 months. We know if you read the paper you will never be without it again.

Address,

THE CAUCASIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Chips and Chirps.

Willie—I had a little brother go to heaven last night. Bobbie—Oh, that's nothing. I had a little brother come from heaven last night. Willie (after thinking a moment)—Maybe it's the same baby!

* * *

"You ain't forgot dat maximum I tole you yestiday, is you Sammie?" "No, grand-dad. 'A bird in de han' is wuff two on de roost.'"

* * *

First Hen—Why don't you revenge yourself on the master for killing and eating your husband? Second Hen—Oh, I'm laying for him.

* * *

"So he's studying medicine?" "Yes." "He'll never succeed." "Why?" "He lacks patience."

* * *

Little Bess (who is so much accustomed to see baby creep that she thinks it is his normal mode of traveling)—Oh, mamma, come quick! Baby is standing on his hind legs.

* * *

"Willie," said his mother, "did you say your prayers last night, like a good little boy?" "No, ma'am," replied Willie; "I said 'em like a bad little boy."

* * *

Pickaninny Jim was enthusiastically enjoying his favorite dainty—pigs' feet. "Mammy," he remarked, "hit do seem er shame." "Wut is you got on yoh min' dis time?" "I kain' he'p 'speckin' dat sumpin's wrong when er pig hab only four feet an' I hyar's tell of er no-count centipede hab mo'n a hunru'd."

* * *

"How fast you are growing, Tommie," "Yes. Too fast, I think. They water me too much. Why, I have to take a bath every morning."

* * *

Teacher—Tommy, if you gave your little sister nine sticks of candy and then took away seven, what would that make? Tommy—It would make her yell.

Ages of Famous Americans in the Year 1863.

Jefferson Davis, 54 years of age; Abraham Lincoln, 54; Wm. H. Seward, 62; Wm. L. Yancey, (Ala.) 50; John Bell, 66; J. C. Breckenridge, 42; Edward Everett, 68; Alex. H. Stephens, 51; C. L. Vallandingham, 42; Wm. C. Bryant, 68; R. M. T. Hunter, 55; Geo. D Prentice, 61; Henry A. Wise, 56; H. W. Beecher, 50; T. H. Watts, (Ala.) 49; Samuel Cooper, 70; Geo. B. McClellan, 41; R. E. Lee, 56; Winfield Scott, 77; Howell Cobb, 50; Hannibal Hamlin, 54; Wm. Gilmore Simms, 56; Horace Greeley, 62; Albert G. Brown, 51; John Jay Crittenden, 79; Clement C. Evans, 47; Sterling Price, 58; Sam Houston, about 70; Gustave Toulant Beauregard, 42.

Add the years from 1863 to present date and learn how time flies.

War Times.

One day during a hard winter, a Miss Brown applied to Milroy for a permit to purchase forage for her cow, whose milk was an item of no little importance to the support of the family. "Are you loyal?" asked the General. "Yes," she replied. He began to write the permit. "To the United States or the Confederate States?" "To the Confedrrate States, of course," she replied. "Then I shall give you no permit. This rebellion must be crushed." "Well," said she, "if you can crush it by starving Jim Brown's old cow, DO IT, and darn drot to you."

"Talk Proper."

Transcendentalism.—"You know, madam, that you cannot make a purse out of a sow's ear."

"Oh, sir! please fan me I have intimations of a swoon. When you use that odious specimen of vulgarity again, clothe it in refined phraseology! Just say it is impossible to fabricate a pecuniary receptacle from the auricular organ of the soft sex of the genus swine."

The Letter W.

I wonder that it has never struck the discoverers of "Curious Coincidence," (pestilent class by the way) that most of the things men chiefly delight in begins with a W. There are women wine, wit and wisdom—an illustration of good things not to be surpassed. Observe, too, how the ladies have got the W among them in their various relations—women, wife, widow; they escape it only in the state of maids.

War Conundrum.

Why did not McClellan move "onward to Richmond?"

"Because he could not level two Hills, travel crooked Rhodes, capture a strong Pickett, pass a Longstreet, wade through a Branch nor battle down a Stonewall."

Why is a dude like a venison steak? Because he is a bit of a buck.

Do You Own a Horse?

In a long article describing the beautiful silver cup presented to Prof. Oscar R. Gleason, the renowned horse trainer and tamer, by the United States government recently, a leading Philadelphia paper made these remarks: "Prof. Gleason is the recognized leading authority on matters pertaining to the history, breeding, training, breaking, buying, feeding, grooming, shoeing, doctoring, and general care of the horse. He has handled more horses than any one man in the United States, and we doubt not, in the world. He has never taken hold of a horse that he has not thoroughly trained. The system is simple, but complete and effective."

Notice our offer in another column of this paper of a copy of Prof. Gleason's great book on horse training and horse taming free to every new subscriber to this paper. The book has always sold at $1 50. This offer is only good for a limited time, as we have made arrangements with the publishers for a small supply of the books.

The middle classes are the greatest readers of advertising. They read advertisements as a matter of domestic economy, so as to make their dollars go to the utmost limit.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

What would George Washington think of Mark Hanna?

If you want to know, read "SPIRITS OF '76," By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS, in last number of

New Occasions

A magazine of Reform; 96 pages; $1.00 a year; 10 cents a copy. No free samples, but to any one sending us 6 2-cent stamps we will mail a sample copy with several reform books; over 300 pages in all. Agents wanted.

Charles H. Kerr & Company, Publishers, 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago

THE CAUCASIAN and New Occasions both one year for $1.50.

The phenomenal success of Coin's Financial School promises to be surpassed by "President John Smith." This remarkable book is now being discussed by the press all over the country, and has already reached an enormous sale. In many places "John Smith Clubs" are being formed. The book is destined to play a most important part in the political history of the coming four years and should be carefully read and studied. The author, Frederick U. Adams, may accept as a compliment the abuse which has been indulged in by the plutocratic press. He has written a splendid book, and any one will be the better for having read it. "President John Smith" is on sale at the office of THE CAUCASIAN and will be forwarded by mail on receipt of twenty-five cents.

The Value of a Horse.

Prof. Oscar R. Gleason, the famous horse trainer and tamer, in a recent lecture before a large body of horsemen and farmers, made this remark: "If a horse is worth $150, it is a recognized fact that $25 is about the actual value of the horse, and $125 is the value of his having been trained to man's use." Prof. Gleason has trained and broken more horses than any man in the world. He has subdued the most famous vicious horses in this and other countries, and has been substantially recognized by the United States government for his wonderful services in training horses for the cavalry and the artillery. His system is simplicity itself, but extremely effective, and the beauty of the system is that it can be applied to any horse by any one.

We have made special arrangements with the publishers of Prof. Gleason's famous book, which has always sold at $1.50, and can supply a limited number to our subscribers. See offer in another column.

National Meeting of Y. P. S. C. E. San Francisco, July 7th to 12th.

We are pleased to announce that the rates made for the above occasion are lower than ever made before for any organization to the Pacific Coast, tickets will be on sale from principal points in all Southern States as early as June 20th, and available to the public.

The Missouri Pacific Railway with its various lines to the Pacific Coast offer advantages which are unsurpassed.

For rates, privileges enroute and general information address

A. A. GALLAGHER,
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President McKinley holds out little hope to the millions of unemployed. The time will come when the people will declare with "President John Smith" that "The right of a citizen of the United States to demand and obtain work at wages sufficient to support himself and family shall never be abridged." Mr. Adams' book is good reading in these times of bogus prosperity. This office. Twenty five cents.

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President John Smith, or the Story of a Peaceful Revolution.

"President John Smith" is the literary sensation of the year. This powerful political story is destined to mark an epoch in the social and political history of the United States, and to play an important part in shaping thought and in moulding future political action. It should and will be read by every American citizen who is interested in the great social and political problems now pressing for a solution.

The author, Frederick U. Adams, is one of the most famous newspaper writers in the United States. Mr. Adams wrote "President John Smith" three years ago. He did not believe that period ripe for its publication, and has patiently waited for the development of events. The prophetic chapters of "President John Smith" is now read as a history. Every important forecast has been more than realized. This book is a history of the events which led to the election of John Smith—a plain American citizen—to the presidency of the United States. It is a story of peaceful revolution; a tale of the triumph of the majority after a series of reverses. It is a plea for majority rule. It is a scathing denunciation of the theory held by Dr. Lyman Abbott and other anarchists, that "government does not rest on the consent of the governed. It is American in every paragraph and line. It breathes the patriotism loftier than the constitution and as broad as the liberty inspired lines of the immortal Declaration of Independence.

In mechanical form the book is something of a novelty. The price of 25 cents for a new novel in paper covers become pretty well established, and recent competition among publishers has been in the direction of giving the bulkiest book possible for the money. This has resulted in the use of inferior paper of dingy color and too stiff to handle with comfort. The publishers of the present book believe intelligent readers will welcome a change, and "President John Smith" will be printed on creamy white paper, just thick enough to be opaque, and of a size convenient for the side pocket. (Cloth $1, paper 25 cents.)

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EDWIN ANDERSON ALDERMAN, D.C.L., PRESIDENT.

THE FOURTH SESSION WILL BEGIN TUESDAY, JUNE 22 AND CLOSE FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

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		A. M.	P. M.
W	Goldsboro*	7 20	3 20
Lv	Bests	s 7 35	s 3 40
W	LaGrange*	s 8 16	s 3 49
	Falling Creek	s 8 37	s 4 00
W	Kinston*	s 9 24	s 4 12
	Caswell	f 9 38	f 4 21
Ar	Dover†	s 9 53	s 4 30
Lv		10 15	
W	Core Creek	s 10 40	s 4 42
	Tuscarora	s 11 15	f 4 54
	Clark's	f 11 31	f 5 00
W	Newbern*	s 12 05	s 5 15
Ar		1 30	5 25
Lv			
	Riverdale	s 2 12	f 5 50
	Croatan	s 2 20	f 5 53
	Havelock	s 2 43	s 6 05
W	Newport*	s 3 12	s 6 18
	Wildwood	f 3 25	f 6 24
	Atlantic	f 3 31	f 6 29
Ar	Morehead City*	s 3 46	s 6 37
Lv		3 51	6 42
	Atlantic Hotel		
W	M. City Depot*	4 01	6 50
Ar		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday.	2 Mixed frt. and Pass. Mon. Wed and Fri.
	A. M.	P. M.
Ar Goldsboro*	11 25	8 00
W Bests	s 11 03	s 7 20
W LaGrange*	s 10 52	s 6 50
Falling Creek	s 10 42	s 6 20
W Kinston*	s 10 32	s 6 00
Caswell	f 10 20	f 5 18
Lv Dover†	s 10 12	s 5 00
Ar		4 20
W Core Creek	s 10 00	s 4 00
Tuscarora	f 9 50	s 3 38
Clark's	f 9 42	f 3 20
		P. M.
Lv Newbern*	s 9 30	s 2 50
Ar	9 17	10 47
Riverdale	f 8 53	s 10 10
Croatan	f 8 49	s 10 00
Havelock	s 8 40	s 9 40
W Newport*	s 8 26	s 9 06
Wildwood	f 8 19	f 8 47
Atlantic	f 8 15	f 8 38
Lv Morehead City*	s 8 07	s 8 20
Ar	s 8 02	s 8 15
Atlantic Hotel		
Lv M. City Depot	7 45	7 50
	A. M.	A. M.

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	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R.R.	*11 00am	*2 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 35pm	9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 39pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	†5 20pm	†11 10am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 34pm
Sanford	3 35am	5 03pm
So. Pines	4 22am	5 55pm
Hamlet	5 10am	6 55pm
Wadesboro	5 54am	8 11pm
Monroe	6 45am	9 12pm
Charlotte	*8 30am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 10am	*10 47pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		†6 00pm
Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 10am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 06am	1 40am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Ar Winder	1 59pm	4 30am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 42pm
Lv Athens	3 16pm	11 26pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 35pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 40am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 09am
Clinton	*6 34pm	*3 05am
Ar Columbia C. N & L. R. R.		†7 00am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 33am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*8 30am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 25pm	8 15am
Ar Wilmington	5 30am	*12 30pm
So. Pines	*12 14am	9 20am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*11 35am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*1 00pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	†5 20pm	†11 10am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*3 00pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 15am	6 50pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 10pm
Baltimore	1 43n'n	12 48am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 45am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am
Ar Portsmouth	7 30am	5 50pm
Norfolk	*7 50am	6 05pm

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. Monday.

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Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson and Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newberne and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m., daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points for north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina railroad. At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati, and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m, daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p m., daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro. Wilson and way stations.

From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:40 a m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville

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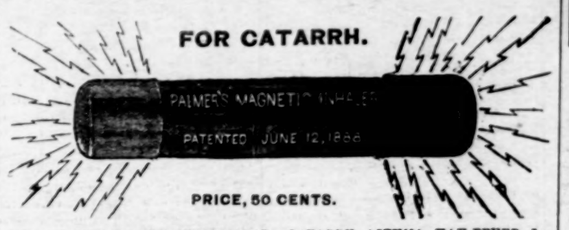

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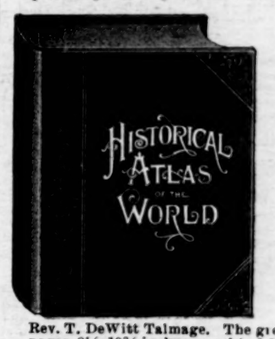

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